

# Manning Tobacco Market Opens Tuesday, July 15

## The Manning Times.

### 2 3-4 PER CENT BEER NOT YET UNDER BAN

Department of Justice Announces  
Eleventh-Hour Development of  
War-Time Prohibition.

MATTER UP TO CONGRESS

#### Indication of Hard Fight to Permit President to Make Exception of Light Wines and Beer.

Washington, June 30.—As war-time prohibition took effect tonight the Department of Justice announced that its agents throughout the country would not attempt tomorrow to stop the sale of two and three-quarter per cent beer.

This eleventh hour development, a flat reversal of an earlier ruling today by the department, was due to the uncertainty as to how the Federal District Court of New York might rule on a pending claim by brewers that beer containing that much alcohol was not intoxicating.

But while this uncertainty existed as to beer of lighter alcoholic percentage than that sold generally here tofore, full warning was given that with respect to whiskey and all beverages as to whose intoxicating powers there was no doubt, every government agency would be set to work in a determined effort to prevent their manufacture and sale.

#### Depends on Courts.

How long the sales of two and three quarter per cent beer might continue would depend ordinarily on the speed of the courts, but Congress meanwhile will step to the front in an effort to complete the effectiveness of the war-time law.

Exactly what they have refused heretofore to do, prohibition members of the house now will attempt passage of a straight, clear-cut bill for enforcement of war-time prohibition.

#### Counted Noses.

When word spread tonight that the Attorney General by his ruling had permitted beer saloons and breweries to remain in operation, members of the judiciary committee counted noses to find a sufficient number ready to go to the front and demand separation of the enforcement measures so as to get through at once a bill that would stop the sale of all beer containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

Congressional leaders, it was said, refused to abandon plans for a recess beginning probably tomorrow in order to put the bill through as an emergency measure, and the whole question of prohibition will be held up until next Monday at the earliest. There were indications tonight that a hard fight would be made in behalf of an amendment to be offered by Representative Igou, Democrat, of Missouri which would permit the President to set aside in the war-time act in so far as it relates to light wines and beer.

#### Two Separate Views.

While the Attorney General's staff was wrestling with the question of intoxicating and un-intoxicating beer the judiciary committee sent to the House its report in which the bold assertion was made that anything over one-half of one per cent alcohol was intoxicating within the purview of the general law, and that Congress and not the court, should fix the alcoholic percentage of all beverages, sales of which is restricted by prohibition statutes. But while the milder beer, like some notable, was accorded unusual honor by the joyful throng, a long dry finger moved across the map to-night at midnight an obliterated out of existence a man's legal right to buy or sell liquor. Sale of these intoxicants again will be legal with demobilization of the army, date of which will be determined by the President and until January 16, 1920, at which time it will be prohibited for many a day by constitutional amendment.

#### "Like Poppies Spread."

In every city where the saloon lights blazed for perhaps the last time the merry making kept up until the tolling of the midnight hour, when the bells sounded the closing warning at Boston the folk at San Francisco still had three hours to drink.

Attorney General Palmer in his statement to the policy of the department called attention to the fact that the authorities in every city and State

had been requested to give the utmost cooperation in the matter of enforcing all indisputed provisions of the war-time law. The temporary refusal not to proceed against those selling two and three-quarter per cent beer, although evidence against them will be obtained with a view of the prosecution in the event the court decided against the brewers—does not mean that persons offering it for sale in territory heretofore dry will be exempt from arrest and prosecution.

#### Gambler's Chance.

Saloons selling two and 3-4 per cent beer will take a gambler's chance and stay open at their own risk it was emphasized.

The Bureau of the Internal Revenue upon the bulky shoulders of which will fall much of the great task of breaking up the liquor selling, today issued regulations governing the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes. Those regulations are so strict that it will be next to impossible, bureau agents said, for a man to obtain whiskey for general drinking because at most he cannot have more than a quart and he cannot get that unless he is ill, and it is provided in an effort to restore him to health. There is no restriction, however, on a man's right to "use" the liquor stored in his home, nor are the government agents authorized to obtain warrants and seize his stock so long as it is not offered for sale. From the very inception of the war time law, there has been the greatest confusion regarding its provisions. President Wilson, in a message to the present Congress recommended repeal of the law insofar as it related to light wines and beers, but this was passed over with little consideration. In a statement given out Saturday night the President announced he was without authority to suspend operations of the act at this time, but that he would do as soon as the army was demobilized. Until the very end dealers everywhere had held to the forlorn hope that the President would set aside the law.

#### Confusion Extends.

The confusion extended even into official quarters. Early today officials of the Department of Justice said that the law prohibited the sale of 2 3-4 per cent beer and light wines, then on the heels of this the district attorney at Baltimore announced he had received instructions from Washington not to interfere with such sales for the present. After the issuance of the attorney general's statement officials dismissed the whole subject with the explanation that the department had "reversed" itself.

There were all sorts of rumors afloat in Washington tonight as to what might happen in Congress in view of the stand taken by Department of Justice. Some members insisted that there would be a demand tomorrow in the House for immediate consideration of the straight war time enforcement bill and that not even an agreement for a recess over the holiday could prevent action once the fight was launched.

The argument was advanced in quarters not generally regarded as ardent for prohibition that the war time bill, sent in as part one of a general measure, could be taken out without affecting the other parts, and passed after an agreement to dispense with debate. Later in the evening, however, some of the prohibition leaders said they would be content with plans for the holiday. But there was a general feeling of uncertainty and members who are prepared to block efforts to put through war time enforcement without full consideration of amendments to change the alcoholic percentage and other provisions there virtually was no chance before next week.

#### JAPANESE MAKE APOLOGY

Washington, July 1.—Commenting today on a published report that the incident growing out of the clash between American and Japanese soldiers at Tien Tsin, China, March 12, had been closed with an apology by the Japanese Government officials of the State Department said the negotiations still were going on. "The exchanges have been entirely friendly and officials expect that the matter will be soon satisfactorily closed."

### World Demand for Raw Cotton Shows Shortage of Supply

American Cotton Association Presents Figures, Which, Though Startling, It Regards as Conservative.

(By J. Skottowe Wannamaker, Pres.)

We are facing a cotton famine, the most serious that has ever existed since cotton was first cultivated in America. Cotton today is the cheapest commodity in the world. A pound of middling cotton, selling for 33 cents today, run through an automatic loom can be sold at wholesale to converters for \$1.08. On this basis the raw material would be worth 68 cents. Cotton will be unobtainable at any price and we will have an enormous unfilled demand before any cotton from the 1920 crop (that is next year's crop) can be secured. Prices have only started to advance. Hold your cotton and reap a golden harvest.

The mill and the speculator who have sold cotton short failed to realize the situation. On account of existing conditions today for the first time in the history of the Exchange, when a mill sells cotton on the Exchange as a hedge, instead of this resulting in depressing the market, it will have the result, for the first time of eventually raising the price of raw cotton. The contract today forces delivery of 7-8 inch staple white cotton. Low grades and unspinnable cotton can not be delivered as heretofore. As a result spot cotton will be demanded by the purchasers of all contracts. The mill and the speculator may close their contract out to someone else at a much higher price than it was sold for and shoulder the monetary loss, but the purchaser of the contract will not cancel out same.

A matter of tremendous import is the fact that as a result of a systematic agitation on our part last spring, when October was stilling at planters in various sections of the belt, the amount of cotton for October delivery in the early 1919 1-2 cents to 22 cents, that they could have reasonably expected to have made. This price was far below the cost of production. Cotton will be demanded on these contracts, this resulting in a double reduction in acreage.

#### Demand for and Supply of Cotton.

One of the leading bear experts of America has issued the following statement:

"World's expected demand for next season, beginning August 1, 1919, 17,000,000 bales.

	Bales.
United States will need	7,500,000
Europe will need	8,500,000
Other parts of world will need	1,000,000
	17,000,000

Estimated American crop, 1919 12,500,000  
Estimated carry-over in excess of consumption 4,500,000

17,000,000

Note—Some day that European demand will be: England, 3,000,000 bales; Germany, 4,000,000 bales; leaving France, Belgium, Italy, Poland and other countries not supplied."

This statement, while approved by the leading bears and many of the manufacturers, is absolutely incorrect. The American Cotton Association, for the purpose of verifying same, has made a painstaking investigation, and as a result, finds that the following figures are conservative:

	Bales.
World's expected demand for next season, beginning August 1, 1919	20,500,000
United States will need	8,500,000
Europe will need	10,000,000
Other parts of world will need	2,000,000
	20,500,000

Estimated American crop, 1919 10,000,000  
Estimated carry-over in excess of consumption 4,000,000

14,000,000

This will show a shortage in supply of 6,500,000

In this estimate we have shown Eu

rope far below her requirements. Europe shows a shortage of cotton bought in the last four years as compared with the previous four years of 15,935,437 bales. In the above estimate which we made as the result of a careful investigation, we only show her pressing needs.

#### Abnormal Demand for Raw Cotton.

Both the American Cotton Association and the American Cotton Export Finance Corporation have received a great number of letters from every section of Europe urging that orders for cotton be filled. One order is for 1,000 bales of cotton per week for the next six months. These letters are coming from all of the manufacturing centers of Europe, from corporations, firms and individuals, all stating that they are in urgent need of raw cotton. One of the large firms states:

"As to the amount of cotton to be used in Europe it will only be limited to the financial arrangements that can be made by Europe for buying cotton in America and the transportation facilities. The trade fails to understand the pressing need for cotton and cotton goods in Europe. As a result of the war England, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria are short from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, at least 17,000,000 bales of American cotton. They are short as compared with the four previous years 15,935,437 bales. There were over a 1,000,000 bales of raw cotton and manufactured cotton goods destroyed during the war in Europe, which added to this amount, brings it up to 17,000,000 bales of cotton. So that it will be readily seen that there is an unheard-of, almost unthinkable, demand for raw cotton and cotton goods in Europe. Our governments are encouraging intense activities on the part of manufacturers and lending them every assistance possible to purchase raw cotton. They fully realize that this is absolutely necessary so as to stop the great unrest and furnish the people with means of earning a living, and also of furnishing revenues for the payment of our enormous war debts. Our mills are making more money than it was ever thought would be possible, and if we can obtain the raw cotton, we will have a gold mine.

England has never been barer of manufactured cotton goods in the last sixty years. Do not have the impression that the American mills have supplied the need for the manufactured product in England. Such is not the case. The war created an abnormal demand for raw cotton. This, and the destruction of cotton during the war, has been entirely overlooked and the European wants are entirely underestimated, and have probably been kept in the dark by the American manufacturers, who are reaping a golden harvest.

Experts are now in Europe representing the American Cotton Association and their report is in line with the above. They state in addition that Europe will use a fabulous amount of raw cotton at a price even far in advance of present prices. Every European country is preparing to put on a campaign of intense activities for the purpose of regaining lost trade and for the purpose of furnishing their people with work, and thus deriving revenues for their support and for the payment of their enormous war debts.

#### Law of Supply and Demand Rules.

The enormous inflation in Europe will, of course, drift into America. We, of course, do not take into consideration the eighty billions of dollars in currency issued by the Bolshevik regime. This is practically worthless. The inflation, aside from this, breaks all records. This in addition to the fact that during the four years referred to America's consumption of raw cotton was really in excess of production by approximately three million bales that is estimating the consumption for the year ending August 31 at only eleven million bales, and every indication is that it will far exceed this amount.

It will be absolutely impossible, even with ideal weather conditions from now on to produce and gather, on the acreage planted, more than the

average crop for the last four years. This means that we will have an enormous shortage of raw cotton. In all probabilities the crop will be far below the four-year average, in which case the manufacturing interests are facing a period of complete exhaustion of supply of raw cotton before this time next year.

These are actual facts, actual conditions. "The wise man is governed by facts." The manufacturer who fails to recognize the existing conditions will pay dearly for his folly. The producer who sacrifices cotton under these conditions will simply be enriching himself. Cotton is the cheapest commodity in the world today, and considering population and demand, we will have the smallest supply ever recorded. As a result, the highest price ever paid for cotton is an inevitable certainty.

#### Some Startling Facts.

We have entirely overlooked the enormous destruction of material which resulted from the world war. The following table will throw some slight light on this side of the picture:

The following facts regarding the war have been compiled from literature furnished by the government loan organization, based upon information issued by the United States Treasury:

The total cost of ammunition and guns to equip our army amounted to \$12 for every hour since the birth of Christ.

Over 2,500,000 shoulder rifles were produced in the nineteen months of our participation in the war, more than either France or England produced during that period.

Before the armistice was signed, our speed in producing ammunition was twice that of France and 10 per cent greater than that of England. At the end of the war our production of machine guns was twice that of France and nearly three times as great as England.

Six million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of 75-millimetre ammunition were fired by American artillerymen.

It takes ten months to manufacture one 14-inch, 50 calibre rifle and costs about \$400,000. Its life is 150 shots.

From April 6, 1917, to December, 1918, we manufactured 438,652 pistols and 70,663 revolvers.

On November 11, 1918, the United States had 1,949,316 soldiers in Europe and 22,234 en route, besides 32,385 marines. We had 9,104 in the Siberian expedition and 1,634,499 in the United States, making a grand total in the army of about 3,700,000.

The enormity of the supplies produced for shipment abroad may be gauged from the following items:

Blankets, almost 20,000,000.  
Wool coats, over 12,000,000.  
Overcoats, almost 8,000,000.  
Shoes, over 26,000,000.  
Stockings, almost 90,000,000.  
Frozen beef, over 250,000,000 lbs.  
Flour, about 543,000,000 pounds.  
About 2,500,000,000 cigarettes.  
Beans, about 40,000,000 pounds.  
Hard bread, about 28,000,000 lbs.  
Salt, about 14,000,000 pounds.

There were transported to the army abroad from April, 1917, to November 1, 1918, 4,897,600 tons of freight.

We lost 271 airplanes to the enemy and they lost 491 to us.

To equip our aviators there was provided, or in course of manufacture, on November 11, 1918, in excess of \$5,000,000 worth of material.

#### Estimate Conservative.

I realize that our estimate as to the world's need will be startling and will probably be ridiculed. However, I also realize that as a result of a thorough investigation that this estimate of ours is conservative. England would use far in excess of the amount of cotton shown, were it possible to secure same. As to the production of the growing crop for America, even were you to accept the figures shown by the bear estimate of 12,500,000 which figures are absolutely ridiculous, still you would have an enormous unfilled demand for raw cotton. It is stated that time proves all things, and I have no fear but that it will verify the correctness of our estimate.

When demand exceeds supply, and when we have an enormous inflation in currency, it can mean only one thing, that is, we will have enormously high prices for raw cotton. Post this in your scrapbook and you will receive your reward.

### BLOCK OF FRAME BUILDINGS BURN

City of Florence Barely Escapes Serious Conflagration.

#### SMALL INSURANCE CARRIED

Property Destroyed Will Be Replaced at Once With Brick Structures

Florence, July 1.—Florence narrowly missed a serious conflagration this morning when the Buchheit row of frame tenants, stores, pressing clubs, etc., were destroyed by fire.

The alarm from box fourteen, at East Evans and Church streets, in the midst of the business section, was sounded at 9 o'clock. The fire was then bursting through the roof of the Buchheit block of frame buildings in East Evans street. The department was soon on the spot, but the inflammable material that the fire fed upon caused the flames to make rapid headway and by the time the first stream of water was turned upon the seething flames, the building had begun falling. Nearly everything in the several apartments of the building was burned and the loss was considerable.

The McMillan building, across the street on the south side, soon caught as well as the large billboards of brays. The Berry building on the west side and the Buchheit tenant dwellings on the north, were damaged.

The top of a gasoline filling station tank caught and shot up a long stream of fire. The tank was expected to explode but a stream was shot at the blaze from a distance and it was put out of business.

The property destroyed will amount to several thousand dollars and on account of the high rate charged by the insurance companies on the risk about 10 per cent, there was little insurance on any of the property.

The fire originated from a spark from a stove flue in a restaurant being driven under the shingles by the stiff, northeast wind that was blowing.

The buildings destroyed will be replaced with brick structures at once by Mrs. S. J. Buchheit, the owner.

#### ALMOST CAUSED CLASH

Negroes Taken to Hotel at St. Matthews

St. Matthews, July 1.—Three white sergeants in charge of a baseball nine of negroes came near stirring up a genuine hornet's nest here this morning. Arriving in town about 8:30 the negroes who were also in uniform were marched directly to the hotel. No one suspecting the purpose of the officers in charge, paid any special attention until it was learned that they had been marched upstairs and had ordered breakfast and taken charge of the lobby. The presence of the negroes confounded the proprietor, Mrs. Herlong, and in a very few moments it was known over town. Before a crowd could gather they were advised to get out lest they be summarily ejected. This they seem to have done in a leisurely way, without evidencing any knowledge of the fact that they had committed a breach of Southern manners. When they arrived again on the streets, their manners were not of a penitent nature. A number of leading citizens had come upon the scene and when advised of the ugliness of their conduct, one of the sergeants is said to have resented it. That was enough. But for the timely appearance of Sheriff Hill, who took charge of the officers and advised them immediately to leave town, there may have been serious trouble. However, after having gone back to the station to take the next train out, it was learned that the conduct of the whole party, both in getting off at the station and at other places when they were not suspected, had been of a taunting nature and the party were waited upon by men ready to enforce their demands, and instead of waiting for the train they took the foot route up the railway for Columbia.